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# The People's Korea

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#47-95

# A Happy New Year!

The sun rises over the country of morning calm in the New Year's morning.

## With Best Wishes For New Year

*Central Standing Committee, General Association of Korean Residents in Japan*

At the outset of the New Year, we extend congratulations and greetings to our readers and, through you, to your friends.

Last year, the international situation developed in favor of peoples fighting for peace, socialism and national independence.

The increased might of the Socialist camp and the unprecedentedly great upsurge of the struggle for national liberation have weakened drastically the imperialist force.

In the northern part of our country, the people astride the "flying horses" successfully fulfilled their tasks for the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, making a great advance in their struggle for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

The South Korean people, encouraged by the great results achieved in the socialist construction of North Korea, waged struggles for accomplishing independent peaceful unification of their fatherland.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries, driven into a corner, engineered a military coup d'etat to maintain their shaky rule. They ordered dissolved the "National Assembly" and all the political parties and social organizations, closed down all undesirable news agencies and publishing houses, and suppressed brutally South Korean people.

Further, the U.S. is plotting to get the South Korean military regime allied with the Japanese militarists and to spawn up an aggressive "NEATO" military alliance, in order to hamper peaceful unification of Korea.

As is known, the DPRK Government has asserted that the best way to solve the problem of unifying Korea is to hold free elections throughout Korea, without any interference from outside, on the basis of democratic principles, and has been making efforts to this end.

The DPRK Government, basing itself on its peace foreign policy, is striving to cultivate friendly relations with Afro-Asian nations and all other nations with different social systems.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, upholding the policy of of the DPRK Government, will continue to make efforts to achieve peaceful unification of our fatherland, to safeguard world peace and to develop closer relations with peoples the world over.

We wish our readers greater success in their work for peace, national independence and people's happiness.

**Central Standing Committee,**
**General Association of Korean Residents in Japan**

**DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement**

# U.N. Decision to Attach Conditions to Participation of Nations Concerned Violates U.N. Charter

*The DPRK Foreign Ministry on Dec. 19 issued a statement, in connection with the U.N. political committee's adoption of a resolution on the conditional participation in the committee of the representatives of the DPRK.*

*The full text of the statement is as follows:*

An illegitimate resolution, engineered by the U.S., entitling the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to "conditional" participation in the discussion of the Korean problem, was adopted at the Dec. 13 session of the first committee in the 16th U.N. General Assembly.

To attach conditions to participation of nations concerned in the discussion of their problems in the U.N. is a shameful and unreasonable action violating flagrantly the principle of the U.N.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always recognized and respected the charter of the U.N. aimed at world peace and security. Nor has it violated the Charter.

It is the U.S. government that has trampled underfoot continuously and shamelessly the U.N. charter, and harmed its prestige.

The Korean problem, originally one of the problems ensuing from World War Ⅱ, is by no means such as should be discussed in the U.N. The U.S. government annually brings the Korean problem before the U.N. and refers it to illegitimate discussion in order to cover up, under the banner of the U.N., their criminal acts in Korea–invasion of Korea, obstruction of its peaceful unification and precipitation of South Korea into a colony and military base.

Attendance at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly of the representatives of the South Korean military fascist regime, which the U.S. has desperately made efforts to realize in order to enable it discuss unilaterally the Korean question, is diametrically opposed to the principles of the world organization.

The present South Korean military regime represents little more than a pack of military terrorists, who, under the threat of Martial Law, not only ordered dissolved all political parties and social bodies at bayonet point, as well as all legitimate state organs, down to the village level, but also have suppressed all elementary democratic rights.

Further, the military fascist regime has ruthlessly suppressed the freedom of speech, arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering at random patriots and innocent people and, by doing so, desperately steering South Korea into the course of a new war.

Such being the South Korean military fascist clique, it does not deserve to be invited to the U.N., far from representing the will of the Korean people.

The U.S. is also violating the principles of the United Nations, as it is continuously stationing its aggressive forces in South Korea, maintaining its colonialist rule there, and is plotting to perpetuate Korea's division, while making lip-service to the "unification of Korea."

The peaceful unification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves, by forcing the U.S. forces to pull out of South Korea.

The Korean people can not permit any longer the United Nations to be abused by the U.S. imperialists as an instrument of aggression against Korea.

Any discussions on the question of Korea held at the world organization are useless, if not participated in by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Naturally enough, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the right to send its representatives to the United Nations to discuss the question of Korea, whenever this organization takes up the question.

Even if the United Nations discusses this question unilaterally, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will regard as null and void any resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the Korean question, without the participation and consent of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and will not accept them.

## New Year Message to Readers

*Kim Min Hua*

Greeting the New Year 1962, I offer you my hearty wishes for your health and happiness in the New Year.

Our paper is now one year old, the first issue appearing at the beginning of last year.

Through our reporting work, we have consistently endeavored to promote peaceful unification of our country and to strengthen friendship among nations.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our many overseas friends who have given us unstinted encouragement and support. Your encouragement and support have always helped us confidently continue our publication activities.

Firmly rallied around the DPRK Government headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, all the Korean people won tremendous achievements last year in their cause for peaceful unification of the country and for socialist construction.

The Korean people are sure to win fresh victories this year, too, basing themselves on the results gained in the first year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Greatly inspired by the brilliant achievements of their North Korean brethren, the South Korean people are fighting vigorously for their democratic rights and for independent national unification without foreign interference. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean "military regime" will never be able to suppress this just struggle of the South Korean people.

We are convinced that the New Year will witness new victories in the struggle of the Korean people for their country's unification as well as in the world people's great cause of preserving peace against imperialism.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA will continuously report developments in both South and North Korea as they are and the Korean people's struggle for national unification. The paper will also strive to promote friendship among nations through its reporting activities.

Expecting continued support and encouragement from our readers, I wish all of you a Happy New Year.

**President of "The Chosun Shinbo-sa"**

CLOSED SHELF

# *June 25, July 27, Set Aside As Days of Solidarity With Korean People*

## —5th World Trade Union Congress Adopts Resolution on Korean Question—

*MOSCOW, Dec. 5—At its last session, Dec. 5, the 5th World Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution on the Korean situation, according to a report from Moscow. The full-text of the resolution follows:*

The 5th World Trade Union Congress, held between Dec. 4 and 12, 1961, in Moscow, appeals to all the workers of the world about the fact that the U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea even after Syngman Rhee's downfall,have ordered dissolved, through the "military fascist regime," all political parties, trade unions and other social organizations, while arresting, imprisoning and killing many patriots, workers and democratic personalities.

The Congress expresses apprehensions over U.S.imperialism's attempt to draw in Japanese monopolies and militarists with a view to strengthening further its colonial rule there, and over its frantic efforts to frame a new aggressive military bloc in North-East Asia. It is bent on preparing for a new war in Korea, continuously introducing atomic weapons, guided missiles and other new-type weapons into South Korea.

The Congress protests and denounces these criminal schemes which, seriously menacing Far Eastern and world peace, constitute the main obstacle to Korea's peaceful unification, which is the unanimous desire of the Korean people.

The Congress demands strongly immediate withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive forces from South Korea, liquidation of military fascist rule there, and guarantee of trade union rights and democratic freedoms.

The participants in the Congress fully support the struggle of the Korean working class and people to realize peaceful unification of Korea, without any foreign interference, through all-Korea free elections, on the basis of democratic principles.

The Congress appeals to all workers and their trade unions the world over to express positively, in various possible forms, solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean working class and people, on June 25, the day when U.S. imperialism provoked the aggressive war in Korea, and on July 27, the day when the Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded.

# U.S. Forces Should Withdraw From South Korea

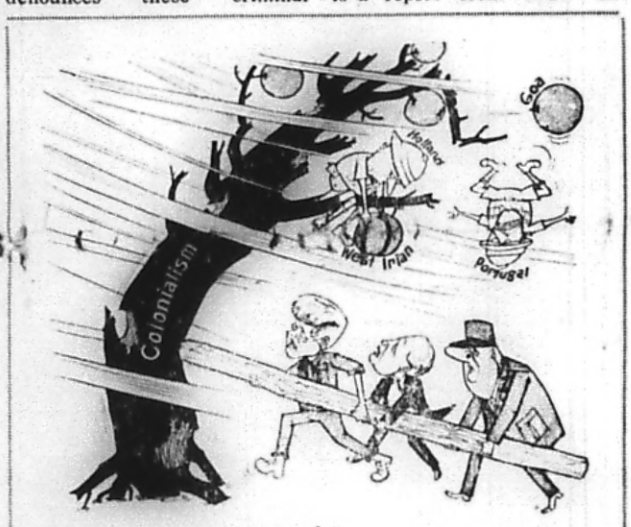
## -Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization Adopts Resolution on Korean Question-

GAZA, Dec. 11—The 5th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, at its last session, Dec. 11, adopted a resolution on the Korean question, according to a report from Gaza. The contents of the resolution are as follows:

After having installed a military fascist regime in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have completely stamped out all fundamental democratic freedoms and rights, mercilessly suppressing innocent people.

The Meeting asserts strongly that the U.S. aggressive forces, together with all their weapons of mass destruction, should be evacuated at once from that part of Korea.

Completely supporting the demand of the Korean people that peaceful unification of the country be realized through establishment of a unified government on the basis of free, democratic South-North general elections to be held without U.S. imperialism's interference, after the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, the Meeting calls upon all peace-loving states and peoples to give positive support to the just struggle of the Korean people.




**Stormy anti-colonialism!**

—Che Jun—

# DPRK Foreign Ministry Supports Indian People's Struggle for Liberation of Goa

PYONGYANG, Dec. 21 (KCNA)—The DPRK Foreign Ministry on Dec. 20 issued a statement supporting the Indian people's struggle for liberating Goa, Damao and Diu.

The statement follows in part.

The Indian people have long since been fighting to take back Goa, and the Indian Government has been making consistent efforts to solve peacefully this problem.

The Portuguese colonialists, however, ignored this just demand of the Indian people, insisting on their "legitimate claim" on Goa. They have been plotting to turn this area into a military base for launching a new aggressive war against Asian peoples.

The measure taken by the Indian Government to liberate Goa is a just one which reflects the desire of the Indian people to maintain the security of their country and deals a telling blow to the colonialists.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, openly opposing the just struggle of the Indian people, are now hell-bent on maintaining the Portuguese colonial rule in Goa. They strived to achieve their aggressive aim by utilizing the U.N. Security Council. All these facts demonstrate again with increased clarity that the U.S. imperialists are the inveterate enemy of the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples fighting against colonialism and for national independence.

The Korean people and the DPRK Government whole-heartedly support the Indian people for their just struggle to force out the Portuguese colonialists and to safeguard the security of their country. Goa should unconditionally be placed under the sovereignty of India. Measures should immediately be taken to pulverize the imperialists' intrigue against it. If the imperialists do not give up their aggressive machinations directed at the Indian people, they will be surely met with stronger attack and denunciation from the peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are bent on obstructing Korea's peaceful unification by occupying South Korea and on maintaining their colonial domination confronting total bankruptcy all over the world and on provoking a new war.

However, the imperialists will by no means be able to frustrate the struggle of oppressed peoples for freedom and liberation, and the world colonial system is sure to be liquidated once and for all.

# Sukarno Issues Order to Hoist Indonesian Flag Over West Irian

JOKJAKARTA, Dec. 19 (TASS)—Indonesian President Sukarno on Dec. 19 issued an order "to immediately lower the flag of the so-called 'papua' state and to hoist the red-white flag of the Indonesian Republic over West Irian." The President announced this order of the day to Indonesian armed forces at a 100,000-strong rally in Jokjakarta.

After recalling that in 1948 Holland consented to Indonesia's independence, the President said: "But what did we see in reality? This proved to be a lie on the part of Holland, because she refused to restore West Irian... We continued our struggle at the United Nations.

But its leaders support Dutch colonialism in West Irian." He stressed that Indonesia has the sympathies of the Socialist camp and the Afro-Asian countries.

President Sukarno's order of the day says:

"As President and Supreme Commander in Chief of the Indonesian Army, in order to resist the Dutch colonialists and to free West Irian, I have instructed the army and the whole people, including the population of West Irian, firstly, to frustrate the Dutch plan for establishing a puppet state; secondly, to hoist the red-white flag of Indonesia over West Irian; thirdly, the whole people to be ready for general mobilization to defend the independence of their country."

# Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

## —Mining Industry—

The Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) attaches great importance to the development of the mining industry, the first process in industry.

The plan provides for a great increase in the production of valuable ores to ensure the satisfactory supply of ferrous metal such as iron and structural steel, non-ferrous metal such as copper and lead, rare metals such as nickel and cobalt and light metals such as aluminium and titan, which are required in large quantities in the fulfilment of the country's industrialization.

In the plan period, the total ore output value will go up 2.6 times; iron ore 2.3 times, copper 2.5 times, lead 1.8 times and zinc 1.6 times.

Such rapid growth in ore production will be achieved through the exploration of rich underground resources in our country.

Korea which is known from times of old as an ore sample case, holds in underground more than 100 kinds of ores—iron ores, non ferrous minerals of various kinds, rare metals, ores for metal alloy and non-metal ores, etc. The Moosan Mine, for example, has a deposit of 1,100 million tons of iron ore.

Nevertheless, the Korean mining industry remained extremely backward in the past due to the predatory mining by the foreign aggressors.

Still worse, the Japanese imperialists wrecked the Korean mines when they were retreating 16 years ago.

During the Korean war, the U.S. imperialist ogres again worked havoc with the mines which the Korean people rapidly rehabilitated after liberation.

Therefore, the fullfledged-scale development of the Korean mining industry started only after the war in the course of carrying out socialist industrialization.

In 1959, the mining industry showed a growth of 12 times compared with 1946 and, in 1960 2.6 times over 1957.

In this period all types of large-size mining machines such as crushers, grading machines, chain conveyors and test drills have been introduced, and new surveying methods such as aircraft survey and radioactive measuring based on latest scientific successes have been applied to prospecting.

The existing ore mines will be reconstructed and expanded and new ones be opened in the Seven-Year Plan period on the basis of the already laid material-technical foundation.

The Moosan mine, the largest iron ore base in Korea, will be reconstructed and expanded into a modern one, and the promising Dukhyun and Songam Mines will be newly opened to meet the demand of the iron works in the western coast area.

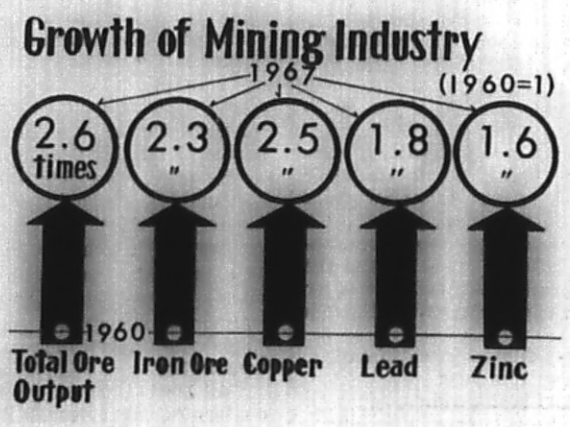
The development of the Booyoon nickel mine will be accelerated, the Mannyun and Kyungsoo mines and other non-ferrous ore mines be expanded on an extensive scale, the Sangnong and Majun Ore Mines will be newly developed and the ore-dressing capacity be raised 2.2 times.

Magnesite and squamous graphite mines will be developed in a big way.

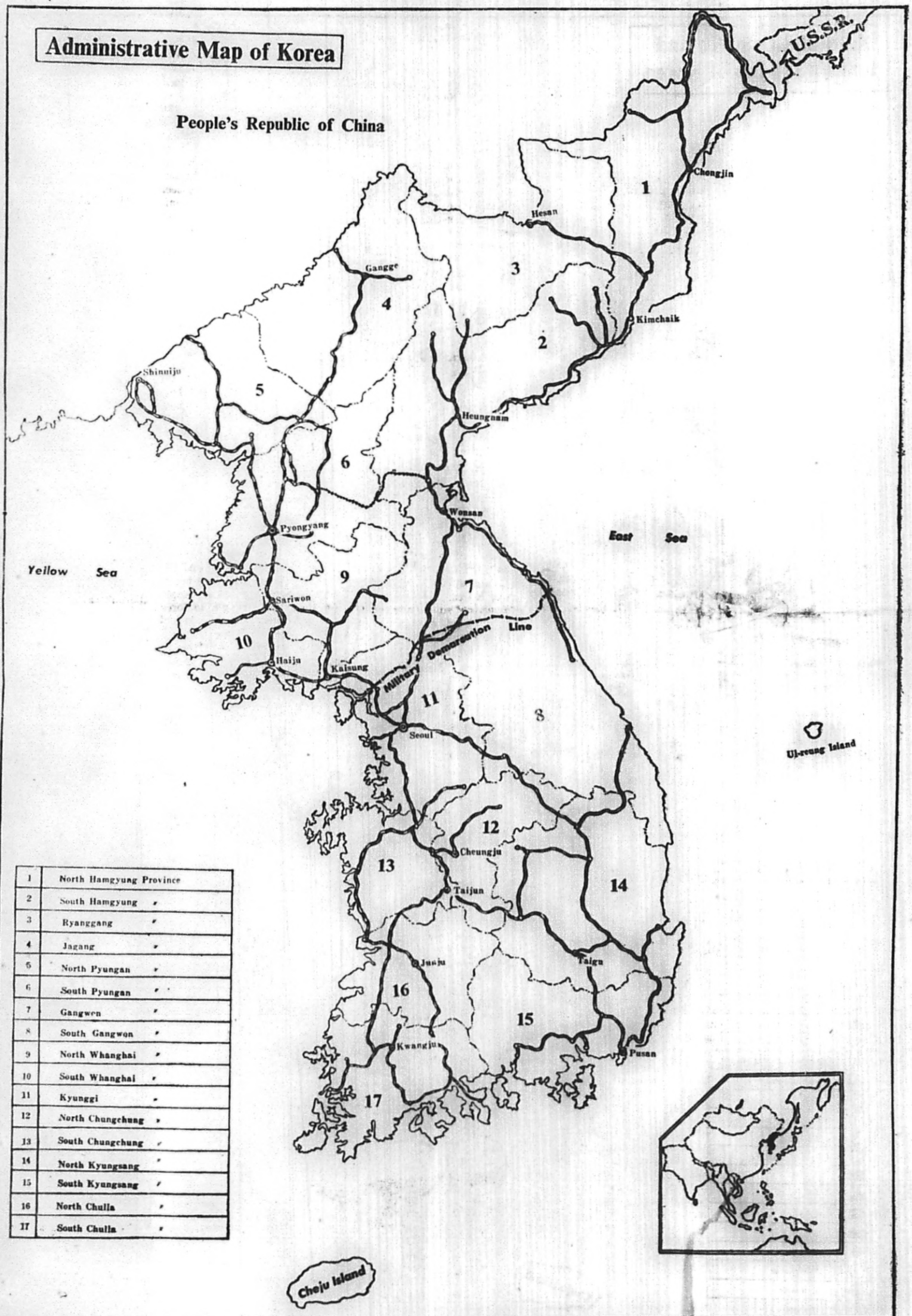
In order to carry on geological survey ahead of other work and ensure high speed and scientific accuracy in surveying and prospecting work, advanced methods such as geophysical survey will be introduced broadly.

Inspired by this resplendent prospect, the miners in the northern part of our Republic are displaying high creative zeal for increased production.

A large number of ore mines including the Hasung and Kapsan Mines, major ore mines in our country, have already honoured their yearly production assignment. They are now busy making full preparations for the overfulfilment of the next year's production plan.

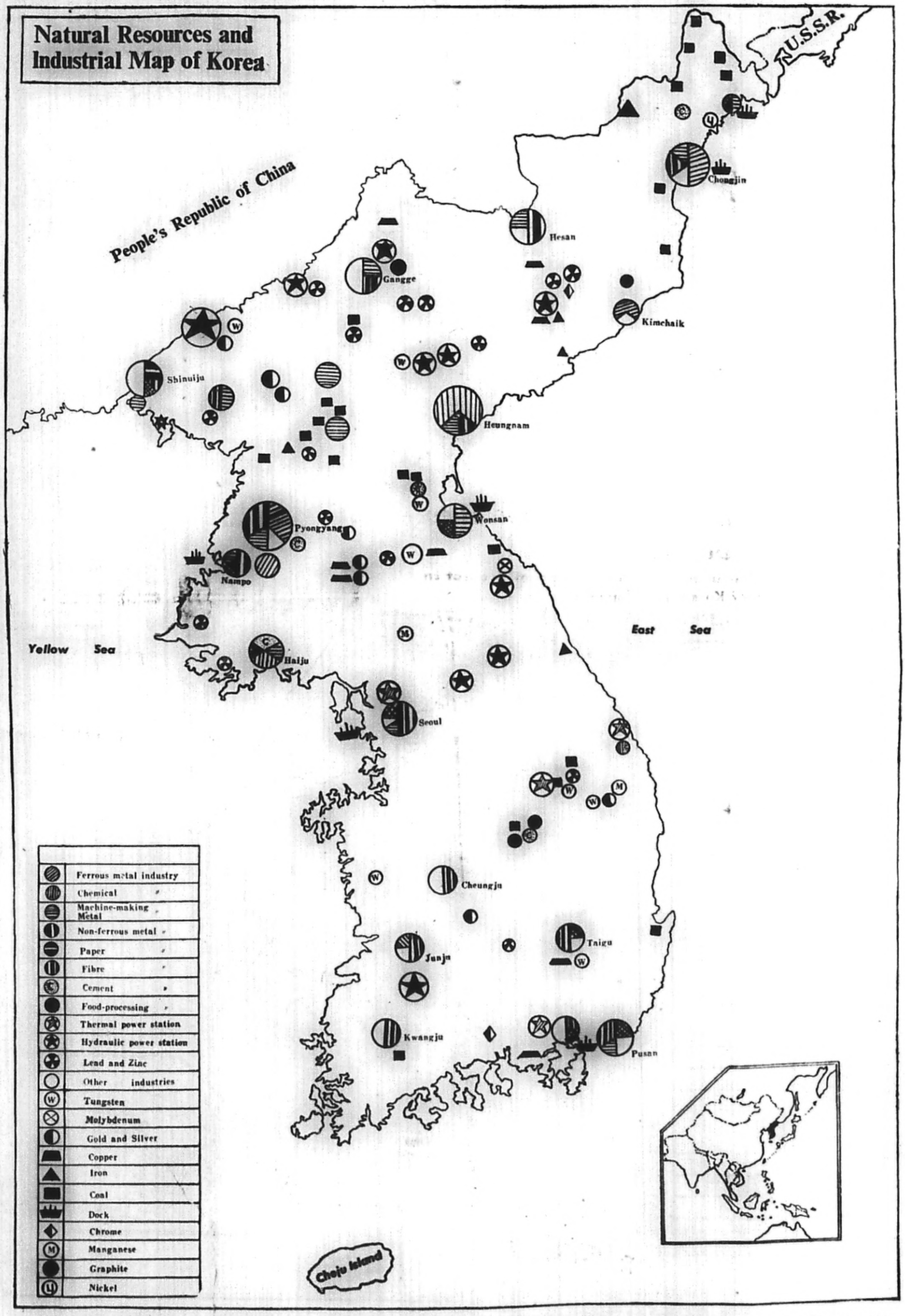


# Administrative Map of Korea




| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | North Hamgyung Province |
| 2 | South Hamgyung " |
| 3 | Ryanggang " |
| 4 | Jagang " |
| 5 | North Pyungan " |
| 6 | South Pyungan " |
| 7 | Gangwen " |
| 8 | South Gangwon " |
| 9 | North Whanghai " |
| 10 | South Whanghai " |
| 11 | Kyunggi " |
| 12 | North Chungchung " |
| 13 | South Chungchung " |
| 14 | North Kyungsang " |
| 15 | South Kyungsang " |
| 16 | North Chulla " |
| 17 | South Chulla " |

# Natural Resources and Industrial Map of Korea




NOTE: More than 80 per cent of South Korean enterprises and over 90 per cent of its mining industry are at a standstill or are curtailing operation.

# Cho Yong Su of "Minjok Ilbo" And Another Patriot Hanged by Military Junta

Cho Yong Su, publisher of the banned daily, Minjok Ilbo, and Choi Bek Kun, chief of the Organizing Committee of the defunct Socialist Party, sentenced to death by the so-called "revolutionary" court, were hanged on Dec. 21 in Seoul, according to a Radio Seoul report of Dec. 21.

A spokesman for the "Revolutionary" Prosecutors' Office said that the execution was carried out at 4:24 p.m.

Five prosecutors of the "Revolutionary" Prosecutors' Office witnessed the execution, the spokesman said. But no details were available.

The death penalties by the revolutionary court were confirmed on Dec. 20 by Pak Chung Hi, Chairman of the South Korean "Supreme Council." Pak commuted five other death sentences to life imprisonments at the same time. Pak's actions were announced on Dec. 21.

Cho Yong Su, publisher of the paper had been accused of advocating peaceful unification of Korea and economic and cultural interchange between South and North Korea.

Choi Bek Kun, chief of the Organizing Committee of the defunct Socialist Party, had been charged with conducting pro-Communist activities during ousted Chang Myun's regime.

Among the five whose lives were spared, were two executive officials of the paper. The two are Song Ji Yung, editorial adviser, and An Shin Kyu, auditor of the paper, both convicted with the same charge as Cho Yong Su.

Sentences given by the revolutionary court to 73 persons were confirmed by Pak Chung Hi, the report said.

**Defendants in the "Minjok Ilbo Case" at the "military court." Left to right, are Cho Yong Su, Song Ji Yung and others.**

## Review on "Minjok Ilbo Case"

Peoples the world over were shocked by the news that the South Korean "military regime" on Dec. 21 ordered the execution by hanging of Cho Yong Su, president of the banned "Minjok Ilbo" and Choi Bek Kun, chief of the organizing committee of the South Korean "Socialist Party."

As is well known, defendants in the "Minjok Ilbo Case" engineered by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi clique were tried on charges of violating Article 6 (on "anti-state act") of the "Extraordinary Law for Special Crimes," retroactive to three and half years.

They arrested the staff members of the "Minjok Ilbo," on the charge that they had committed "anti-state crimes."

The "Minjok Ilbo," since its first issue appeared last February, had advocated peaceful unification of Korea and South-North interchange and negotiation. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi clique have arrested, imprisoned and murdered some 100,000 South Korean people since the "military coup."

On Oct. 31, the "military court" at its final session sentenced Cho Yong Su and other two executives to death, and passed heavy penalties on other defendants.

Japanese people and sensible peoples the world over strongly denounced and protested against this brutal suppression of freedom and democracy. Here in Japan, an "Association for Saving' ROK' Journalists" was formed with Mataichi Kido as its chairman, and other nation-wide movements for clemency were launched.

The International Press Institute, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Students, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, also denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists for their criminal acts.

Instead of listening to the voices of the world public, the military fascists executed the patriots in order to crush the South Korean people's movement for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

However, the execution of the South Korean patriots by the military fascists will serve only to draw near their downfall.

## General Ass'n Protests Execution

In its appeal published on Dec. 21 in connection with the execution of South Korean patriots by Pak Chung Hi's military junta, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan denounced vigorously Pak's actions, saying that the execution was the most intolerable criminal action against the Korean people who desire sincerely peaceful unification of their country, and as well as against the peoples all over the world who love freedom and justice.

We demand strongly that the South Korean military fascists discontinue immediately their shameful and criminal actions of treason and release at once all South Korean patriots imprisoned unlawfully by them.

We further demand that the U.S. imperialist forces, the root-cause of all the sufferings and miseries of the South Korean people, pull out of South Korea immediately.

We are fully convinced that all the Japanese people, together with all the peoples of the world, will denounce the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the South Korean military fascists for this hated criminal action.

# 75,000 Koreans Repatriated to North Korea From Japan

### —On the Occasion of the 2nd Anniversary of Realization of Repatriation of Koreans in Japan—

**School is over. Repatriated school-girls going home.**

**Pyongyang citizens welcoming heartily repatriates.**

Two years have elapsed since the realization of repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which will go down into the history of the Korean people as a memorable event.

During the past two years, 74,655 Koreans, putting an end to a rightless and humiliating life in Japan, were repatriated to their daily prospering socialist fatherland.

Almost 95 per cent of all the repatriates, who came from South Korea, preferred to go to North Korea rather than to South Korea.

Upon returning to their homeland, the repatriates were provided with comfortable homes and with all conditions for stable living by the government. They were given jobs according to their wishes and ability and are working in every field of the national economy. Honourable builders of socialism, they are actively participating in the work to create a new life all over North Korea, where people are advancing like a "flying horse."

A large number of them work at various factories in the fields of heavy and light industries. Thanks to devoted assistance rendered by their brothers and sisters in the homeland, they have been able to raise remarkably their technical levels. They are now masters of factories, equipped with modern, up-to-date techniques, advancing among the "flying horse" ranks of the Korean working class.

In North Korean rural villages, where an unprecedented bumper crop was harvested this year, many repatriates have attained during only one or two years the living standards of middle or well-to-do middle farmers, with food enough to support them in the coming 2-3 years.

Those repatriates who were engaged in middle or small enterprises in Japan in the past are now also among the ranks of builders of socialism. They found jobs according to their wishes at State-run factories, enterprises or at producers' cooperatives, and are fully displaying their ability. Many of them work as managing staff members at these factories, enterprises and producers' cooperatives.

Many a repatriate is joining the ranks of victors who accomplished the yearly plan ahead of schedule. For example, a repatriates' group led by Kang Jin Ok fulfilled their yearly plan before the 4th KWP Congress. Kang Jin OK had returned to Pyongyang from Osaka, Japan, in November of last year and organized 12 repatriated families into a brigade at the East Pyongyang Clothing Factory under the Light Industry Commission.

Kim Duk Jong, a member of this group, is now working for the development of clothing factories in the country as a technical instructor at this factory as well as a member of the Central Clothing Research Institute.

There are many repatriated scholars and artists. Provided with all conditions for scientific and artistic activities, they have scored no small achievements in their work.

Repatriates' children study hard at schools of various levels, including universities and colleges. The number of students accounts for 38 per cent of all the repatriates. More than 1,0 50 out of them are university and college students.

In North Korea everyone is entitled to study, not to mention students. Repatriates, while working, are learning at factory universities, correspondence schools or in studying groups of various levels, networks of which are established at workshops, towns and trade unions.

In North Korea everyone is also entitled to free medical treatment. The government extended medical care to all those repatriates who had fallen ill and ailing in Japan, where mony is everything. Over 1,060 long-ailing patients were completely cured thanks to the warm medical care extended to them in the fatherland. Maimed persons and those deprived of working capacity enjoy the social security benefits. Helpless old men live in comfort in asylums for the aged.

Thus, all the repatriates live under the government's warm care. They have realized well the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system and the correctness of the government's policy through their experiences in capitalist Japan and in their socialist fatherland. They express heartfelt thanks to their government and beloved leader Kim Il Sung for their happy life in the rich, powerful and prosperous socialist fatherland.

Their joy and pride as socialist constructors find expression in their creative labor. More than 6,200 repatriates have participated so far in the "flying horse brigade movement," over 590 of them with honours of "flying-horse brigade member."

Meanwhile, more than 790 repatriates joined the ranks of inventors and originators, benefiting the State greatly by completing 1,025 inventions and other contrivances.

In recognition of their distinguished services, the government has awarded 280 repatriates various orders, including the Order of National Flag First Class of the Republic and merit medals, and 17 repatriates Premier's certificates of commendation.

Infinitely encouraged by the brilliant prospect of the Seven-Year Plan mapped out by the 4th KWP Congress, all the repatriates are now confidently advancing along the road to socialism hand in hand with compatriots in the fatherland, for peaceful unification of the country and for a brilliant tomorrow.

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# Ancient War Chronicles Published

Rodong Shinmoon on Nov. 29 carried a book review by Pak Shi Hyung, Doctor of History, of an unabridged translation of "Jingbi-rok" with annotations, which was recently published by the Research Institute of Korean Classics in Pyongyang.

Jingbi-rok, which was written by Ryu Sung Yong (1542-1607), is the Korean people's chronicles of the "Imjin Defence War" which the Korean people fought heroically against the Japanese feudalist aggressors for six years from 1592 to 1597.

Referring to the publication of this translation into modern Korean, Pak Shi Hyung said in his review: The publication of Jingbi-rok in modern Korean and with notes is really an epoch-making event showing a high level of historical research in our country and an important achievement of historians of this country. This magnificent work has been made possible, by the sincerest efforts of historians who always have been faithful to the party policy line stressing need for inheriting and developing the brilliant cultural heritage of our nation. The publication of the book at this time is of great significance as it will help understand better the Imjin Defence War, and educate the people with the spirit of patriotism.

**KOREA'S TURTLE SHIP**

***The World's First Iron-Clad Dreadnaught***

The Turtle Ship was invented and developed by Admiral Ri Sun Sin of Korea in 1592.

With it he defeated the invading Japanese fleet and chased the Japanese off the "seven-seas" for the next three hundred years.

One hundred twenty feet long, 30 feet wide, propelled by 20 oars, it carried an auxiliary sail which was lowered during combat.

Covered on the top and sides with iron plates, it was lined with spikes to keep the enemy from boarding the vessel.

The fierce iron turtle-head prow was for ramming purposes, and through its open mouth warriors shot fire arrows at the enemy.

A similar opening in the rear of the ship and numerous port-holes on the side were also for shooting fire-arrows.

While sailing into action, sulphur and salt petre were burned in the hold, which belched smoke and flame, thus giving the ship the appearence of a live monster and forming a smoke screen for the fleet.

Note: In addition to fire-arrows, cannon, crude bombs and grenades were used against enemy ships.

## *Pyongyang Singing and Dancing Troupe in Poland*

The Pyongyang Singing and Dancing Troupe, now visiting Poland, gave on Dec. 6 its first performance in Udi city, near Warsaw, according to a report from Warsaw.

The perormance was a great success, the report said.

Seeing the performance were some 10,000 people living in the city.

Also attending the performance were members of the party and goverment organs in the city, together with those of the visiting Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, headed by Song Yung, its Chairman, as well as Korean Embassy members in Warsaw.

Speaking highly of the performance, Poland's theatre-goers that day said that they were enchanted with high levels of Korean works of art and their rich contents, the report said.

# Cultural Properties, Left to Destruction in South Korea

U.S. imperialism's policy of vandalization during the past 16 years should be blamed most for the decay today of cultural properties in South Korea.

As a Hankuk Ilbo report from Seoul deplores, Mirukjun of Kumsan-sa Temple (Kimje-gun, North Chulla Province), which holds an important place in the history of Korean architecture, has long been neglected, without being repaired for such a long time that the roof leaks rain and part of its rotten roof dangles in the air.

Without any repair work done before it is too late, the report said the situation will prove fatal to this important cultural asset.

Not only the building, (which was built in the Silla period, in 802 A.D., but rebuilt during the Li dynasty), but also the Buddhist images enshrined in it, together with many granite sculptures, its five-storeyed pagoda and stone-bells, all of which are precious cultural relics of ancient Korea, are also left to ruin.

Kwanghanru (a pavilion located in Namwon, South Chulla Province, and famous as the first meeting place of the hero and heroine of a Korean classical love-story, "Chunhyang Jun" –Spring Perfume), Chunhyang Sadang (a shrine dedicated to Chunghyang, the heroine) and Ojakkyo (a bridge on which legendary lovers are said to have met each other once a year) are in such decay that they are now hardly recognizable.

Further, Sebyungkan, where Admiral Li Sun Shin had set up his headquarters in 1592, when the Imjin Defence War against Japanese invaders started, lies in ruins.

Also according to a Pusan Ilbo report from Pusan, Daeungjun of Yongmun-sa Temple, in Namhai-gun, South Kyungsang Province, which was built in the Silla period, is in near collapse. The pillars, the report said, are rotten so much that the whole building may collapse at any moment.

The same is the situation with the "Palman Daejangkyung" a complete set of Buddhist sutrass, which is preserved at Haiin-sa Temple, Hyupchun, in the same province.

The scrolls of Buddhist sutrass, despite their important value in the history of Korean printing, have long been neglected in such a place.

The statute of Sakyamuni in Namsan, Kyungju of North Kyungsang Province, has been left uncared-for. The broken nose and fingers still remain unrepaired.

Under these circumstances, cultural properties in South Korea are good prey to thieves.

According to a Donghwa Tongshin report from Seoul, about 667 cultural assets of the Li dynasty had been stolen, as of the end of September of this year.

# Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

## Unforgettable First Meeting (7)

by Choi Hyun

(Continued)

In founding a party, it is very important to fight ruthlessly impure ideas, such as factionalism and opportunism, within communist organizations, and to ensure organizational and ideological purity in revolutionary ranks. We must not forget to draw lessons from the fact that at one time some factionalists were engrossed in factional strife among Korean communists and caused no small damage to the communist movement. Some of these factionalists, still hiding in revolutionary ranks, are trying in every way to split the ranks of people under the slogan for "anti-Minseng-dan*" struggle. They are attempting to destory Korean communists' organizations from within by disseminating various left and right deviationisms.

**"Minseng-dan"(People's Livelihood Protection Association): a puppet civil organization serving Japanese imperialism.

Therefore, we must wage an uncompromising fight against these deviationists so that no factionalist or hostile ideas may be allowed to get into party organizations and revolutionary rahks.

Every communist must learn Marxism-Leninism and grasp its essence. Moreover, he must learn ways and the attitude of applying Marxist theory to the revolutionary situation confronting us. Without this, we cannot have a firm conviction in accomplishing our revolution, a complicated and hard task, nor can we map out correct policy lines.

Already long since, Marshal Kim Il Sung, with a far-reaching insight into the future of the Korean revolution, had been organizing and leading the struggle for formulating and carrying ou the plans to found a party.

Referring to the ideals of winning Korea's independence and of building socialist and communist society in our country in the future, Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"To build a society without exploitation of man by man in our fatherland with purple hills and crystal-clear streams, a society where people exploit rich natural resources by themselves and live a free and rich life—

**Right: Anti-Japanese partisans' weapons which were captured from the enemy, in 1930's.**
**Left: Bombs made by partisans and tools used at partisans' arsenal.**

this is our ideal! How happy it will be to lead a life worth living in such a society! And herein lies our final goal for which we are now fighting at the sacrifice of lives....."

He paused for a while. He seemed to be lost in deep contemplation peering far into the future. Then, he continued:

"This is by no means a mere dream. Our communists' ideals will be realized without fail, as they are scientifically based."

While hearing him speak with conviction, I felt myself seeing into the bright future and felt keenly a fresh pride and joy as a revolutionary fighter.

The night was getting far advanced all too soon and our conversation continued till dawn.

In the following morning, I had to part with Marshal Kim Il Sung. After having stressed over again various problems about partisan fighting, he gave me four "Dataegal"* rifles for use at sentry-posts in our partisan base.

* "Dataegal" rifle: a rifle with a large caliber, which makes a noisy shot.

Just when I was about to leave bidding him farewell, Marshal Kim Il Sung, saying "Just a moment, please," felt in the upper and lower pockets of his uniform for something. Soon he took out an amber pipe and presented it to me, saying "Take this, please, as a token of our first meeting." When I had it in my hand, I felt something hot welling up within me.

Since then, I had always kept it deep in my bosom all thruogh the course of bitter struggles, and, whenever I was in difficulties, I took out and saw it to recall my first meeting with Marshal Kim Il Sung.

This pipe, though a small one, had always served me as my companion, inspiring me with energy and courage, for more than 30 years. (Now this invaluable pipe is kept in the Liberation-Struggle Museum).

After the unforgettable meeting with Marshal Kim Il Sung, I came back to our partisan base in the Yenji-sien district.

At that time, the Marshal was a young man of 22 years of age. Nevertheless, our beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, looking far into the prospect of our revolution in the light of Marxism-Leninism, stood out as a distinguished leader of the Korean revolution from the outset of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, clarifying with penetrating insight on all the revolutionary policy lines.

His leadership was always the banner for our struggle, the road he illumined was always the road to victory and honour.

My first meeting with him, though it was a very short one lasting only two days, was a very significant event for me, more valuable than several years' study at a Marxist-Leninist university would have been.

Since then, keeping all his teachings deep in my mind and with my heart full of honour and pride of having a wise leader, I have consistently followed the road of bitter struggles.

—(The End)—

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